an opening in the rabbet with the interior. The paper lining the inside is perforated over this opening with a number of small holes. The pocket is kept filled with naphthaline crystals, the fumes of which pass into the interior and tend to keep away pests. The accompanying figure gives the details of construction (Fig, 69). Such drawers can be made at a cost of about $3.50 apiece, and the cost of a cabinet finished and supplied with them is about $325, made of cherry, finished in imitation of mahogany.

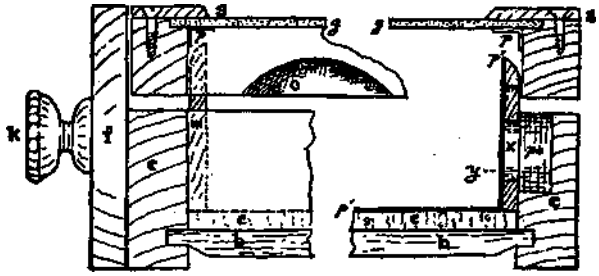

FIG. 69.—Detail drawing of drawer for cabinet: *e, e*, ends: *&*, bottom: *c*, cork: *p, p*, paper strips in corners of lid to exclude dust: *S*, cover, held in place by top strips. *s, s*: *m, m*, side pieces serving as rabbets on inside: *po*, pocket in ends and sides, sawn out of the wood: *x*, opening through the rabbet into this pocket: *?*, holes through the paper lining, *p*, allowing fames of naphthaline to enter interior of drawer: *f*, front: *k*, knob: *0*, lunette cut in edge of the top piece to enable the lid to be raised by inserting the fingers.

Some persons prefer to have the bottoms as well as the tops of the drawers in their cabinets made of glass. In such cases the specimens are pinned upon narrow strips of wood covered with cork, securely fastened across the inside of the drawers. This arrangement enables the under side of specimens to be examined and compared with as much freedom as the upper side, and without removing them from the drawers; but the strips are liable at times to become loosened, and when this happens great havoc is wrought among the specimens if the drawer is moved carelessly. Besides, there is more danger of breakage.

Another way of providing a cheap and very sightly lining for the bottom of an insect-box is illustrated in Fig.

70. A frame of wood like a slate-frame is provided, and on both sides paper is stretched. To stretch the paper it ought to be soaked in water before pasting to the frame; then when it dries it is as tight and smooth as a drum-head.